so far as Gen. Grant was concered, gratification was due to the fact that a company composed of busi had taken up and carried to a successful issue the scheme proposed by him. The Company expect no more assistance from the United States Government than any other of its citizens engaged in business abroad. The Company hopes and expects to make of Samaoa the great free port of the West Indies. It hopes to absorb nearly or quite all the business now transacted at St. Thomas and Curacoa. It will make it an object for the steamers to stop there, and thus build up an immease trade in a comparatively short time. The Commissioners hoped to hear, in a few days, of the result of the vote, but had no apprehensions as to the result.

COMMISSIONER SAMUELS' VIEWS. Capt. Samuel Samuels, one of the Commissioners, stated that during their visit to both Samana and Santo Domingo City, the Commissioners were treated with every evidence of respect. They were dired by President Bacz and a grand ball was given in their honor. In return the Commissioners gave a reception beard the Tybee in Santo Domingo City Harbor, which was attended by the prin cipal citizens of the capital. The action of President Baez in submitting the project to a vote of the citizens was to be regarded as the evidence regarding the President's confidence in the people. His rival, Cabral, would have instantly seized this opportunity to stir up a revolution had the scheme been unpopular. Bacz was confident of the full support of the people and the upanimity of the vote as subsequently taken, confirmed his opinion. There are two classes of people who are enthusiastic over the successful completion of the negotiations,-the merchants, who sustain the Government and who almost without an exception see in this scheme a new impetus to the commerce of the Island, and the tradesmen who anticipate a new activity at home, a thriving city from what is now an inconsiderable town. Much has been said bout the scarcity of population in the Samana country but this is in many respects in favor of the speculation. The company acquires the absolute control of 22,000 square niles with a population of less than 200,000 in-

The company will devote itself to the development of the agribultural and mineral resources of the country, to the building up of an American commercial interest in the West Indies. The climate is now particularly pleasant, the thermometer ranging from 78° to 88°, and a warm breezes was blowing about all the time. The air is very bracing in Winter, and the climate is all that

COMMISSIONER STEWARTS VIEWS.

Commissioner T. Scott Stewart, in addition to many details embodied above, spake particularly of the hospitality of both the Government officials and the citizens of Santo Domingo. The spirit of concession which seemed to prevail during every conference between the Commission and the authorities made their negotiations both easy and pleacant. The steamer Tybes, which constitutes the whole of the merchant marine of the new colony, was sainted both on her arrival and departure. As the steamer left Samana Harbor a salute of 21 guns was fixed and the American "Union Jack" was raised throughout the city.

THE TREATY.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS IN FAVOR OF THE COMPANY-THE FULL TEXT.

RESIMENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE, SANTO DOMINGO, Juli, 2, 1873. Honorable Consulting Senate of the Republic.
Conventors for the latency of the Feminana Buy of Samona and for other other other other.

Between the Government of the Dominican Republic, represented by Schor Manuel Maria Gautier, retary of State, Interior, Policy, and Agriculture Charge of Foreign Affairs, its agent, and duly and fully authorized to the effect, on one side, and on the other Messra, Sumuel Samuels, T. Scott Stewart, and Burton N. Harrison, Commissioners of the company which hereafter will be entitled, "Company of the Bay of Samana, of Santo Domingo," legally authorized, the following has

been agreed to and accepted:

ARTICLE I. The Dominican Republic, for the present, decrees that, for the purpose of increasing the commerce of the Republic, establishing by means of lines of steamers and in other ways a direct traffic with all parts of the world; to develop the interior commerce of the country by means of railroads and other improvements immigration a population which gives efficient aid to the Government of the Republic, developing the resources of its territories, and which would contribute to the increase of the incomes and other ects and perposes which will be mentioned or to which we will make reference: For such reasons, Messrs. Alden B. Stockwell, Samuel G. Howe, Paul N. Spofford, Frederick Schuschardt, Samuel L. M. Barlow, T. Scott Stewart, James P. Scott, George M. Pullman, C. K. Garrison, Samuel Sam else John Stewart, Henry Clews, Oliver Ames, H. W. Gray, and their associates, successors, constitute and unite themselves into a body politic as a community under the name of the Company of the Eay of Samana of Santo Domingo, and the said Company shall have ome a perpetual succession, and shall have only one seal for all its acts; possessing all the rights, privileges, and powers usual to the corpora-tions or secreties in the United States of America. The principal sum or effective capital of said company must e of \$800,000 in current money of the United States of America, invided into 8,000 shares of the value of \$100 each, but said mentioned capital and the said number of shares may be increased from time to time by a vote of no less than two-thirds part of the authorized capital existing at the said increase shall represent the value of the property and improvements acquired or created by or under the authority of the Company, and as the Company may from time to time deem necessary. The Company has the right, power, and authority, to fix its own value from time to time upon its concessions and other properties, and to represent these by the issue of bonds or of shares integrally paid, or of both; provided that the first valuation which is so made after the organization of the Company does not exceed \$29,900,000 of capital and \$10,000,000 of bonds.

No subscriber to the capital stock or holders of shares in the Company shall be individually, jointly, or separately, responsible for any dobt or responsibility of the Company or for any demand against it for more than the value at par of the capital subscribed by him or for the shares that he may have in the Company; and no shareholder or shareholders in the be prosecuted for the recovery of any debt of the Company or demands against it untit a judicial decision condemning it shall have been obtained and the decree of execution shall have been unsatisfied, in whole or in part; and no holder of paid-up shares of the Company shall be individually, jointly, separately responsible for any debt or responsibility the Company, nor for any demand against it.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY. ART. 11. The affairs and business of the Company shall

Company and the regularity of its operations; but this power shall be subject to the restrictions which may be proposed in the resolutions adopted from time to time at the meetings of the shareholders. A majority of the shareholder sted upon, whether by shareholders in person or by power, shall nuthorize measures thus proposed.

CONDITIONS OF LAND TENURE.

ART. III. The Company has full power to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, property of all classes; personal property in the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, or elsewhere; to cede it in part or in whole; to hypothecate, rent, lease or exchange it, and to cetablish and exercise all kinds of business in the United States of America, in Samana, in the Dominican Repub-lic and elsewhere how and wherever they judge con-

lie and elsewhere how and wherever they judge to venient.

The Company shall have power to issue bonds of any kind, in quantities and of a denomination which they may deem convenient, and at a rate of interest not to exceed eight per cent per annum, paid, principal and interest, how, where, and when the Company may judge hereper, be it in Samana, in Santo Domingo, in the United States, or elsewhere, and may guarantee said bonds, principal and interest, hypothecating the whole or any part of their concessions or other properties of the Company, or in any other manner, with the exception that the quantity of bonds (except those specially authorized by Article IX) in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the half of the capital authorized at such time by the Company.

The Governor of the Dominican Republic shall have the power of inspecting or ordering the inspection of the books of the Company.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES GRANTED. ART. IV. The rights, privileges, or immunities which, by the projected treaty with the United States of America, known by the name of Convention for the Lease of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana, dated Nov. 29, 1869, were conceded to the United States of America, are by this agreement conceded to the abovementioned Santa Domingo Samana Bay Company; that the said Company, its successors, and agents in all its parts, may entry the said rights, privileges, &c., &c., &s. accorded to the United States of America by the said

treaty.

It is surrendered to the Company, as owner, to make use of them in absolute domain, all the public lands of the Peninsula of Samana, and of those adjacent to, in the keys and islands within the said bay, with full rights and power to sell and dispose of the same, or of part of them, when and how the Company may deem it convenient.

It is also given to the Company the sole and exclusive

It is also given to the Company the sole and exclusive right and privilege to build and own wharves, bridges, and my other buildings in said Bay, its keys and islands, and myon the waters of the great marsh, adjacent to the perinsula, the said Company having the power to transfer to other parties the same rights. It is also given to the Company the exclusive right and privilege of collecting in the same reminsula, islands, keys, and waters, for its own use and profit, all the port duties, wharfage, and all other charges, tolls, and staxes as the Company may establish and enfore when required.

The immunities and crivileges culoyed by the citizens or subjects of whatsoever nation with regard to their business between any foreign port and those of the Republic, will be accorded to the trade between the Peninsula of Bay of Samana with any place within the limits of the Republic, and shall not be subject to any heavier imports or duties. Samana shall be considered as a producing country, and all goods experted therefrom to any place whatever of the Republic, shall enjoy the deduction accorded to the most favored producing country. Any person emigrating under the auspices of the company, and in a like manner all its functionaries, accuss, and employee, shall be excapted from the service of arms, on land as well as at sea, same as their direction for arms, on land as well as no sea, same as their direction of they shall enjoy of all other rights necorded to the Dominicaus in the United States of America in conformity with the Friendship, Commerce, Navigation, &c., Treaty celebrated between both nations.

A POLICE FORCE AUTHORIZED ART. V. When the Company shall deem it necessary it may appoint and employ functionaries either executives, legislatives, or judiciaries, with the powers and attributions that the Company may assign to them. The Company may likewise so organise, employ, and support a force of police or any other forces with the powers port a force of bonce of any other lordes with the powers it may think convenient, and, when deemed necessary, to collect the duties, charges, or any other imposts decreed by the Company, as well as to preserve order, in sure the performance of the object of this agreement, and those employers and the mentioned police shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the Peninsula of Samana, the waters of the bay adjacent to the keys and islands of the bay, and upon the waters and islands of the great marsh adjacent to the peninsula.

COMMERCIAL IMMUNITIES. ARTICLE VI. The Company can construct, pur-chase, lease, or charter any number of steamers or other vessels. All the vessels purchased or constructed by the Company are entitled to the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities accorded to the vessels of the privileges and immunities accorded to the vessels of the Republic of Santo Domingo, or of any of her citizens, and to those accorded to the vessels of the citizens of the mostsoffavored nation. Any of the vessels constructed or purchased by the Company can sail under the Dominican fise, or under any other flag that the Company may have a right to use, and any of them may be registered as Dominican property, in conformity with the laws of the Republic. No distinction can be made nor permitted by the Dominican Government, at any time, against any of the Company's ships. All the vessels of the Company under the American or Dominican flag may be manned and commanded by citizens of either republic.

the Company when necessary. The principal office of the bank shall be established in Samana, but the Company may establish agencies in the City of Santo Domingo, and other places of the Dominean Republic, the United States of America or any other locality. At no time can the bank have in circulation an emission of paper exceeding the authorized sum netually paid. When the company may think it suitable to establish a branch of the bank in the City of Santo Domingo or any other place of the Bapublic, in that case, for the issue of its bills it may make a deposit in the reasency of the Dominican Government, mortgaring real estate in the Republic of sufficient value to insure the redemption of said bills. The Company has also the faculty of substituting the mortgage with any deposit whatever, the value of which be enough to answer the redemption of the said bills, guaranteed as it has been said, they will be received in the Government offices of the Republic in payment of municipal taxes, purchase of public lands, and all classes of taxes, except duties on import, expert, port, and all others collected through the Custom-house.

GEANIS FOR INLAND IMPROVEMENTS. the Company when necessary. The principal office of

GRANTS FOR INLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

ART. IX. The Company may construct, keep in order and work railways, canais, lines of telegraphs ART. H. The affairs smooth the Company shall be directors and company, and, after the first year, shall be elected by the shareholders as the Company, and, after the first year, shall be elected by the shareholders and the company, and, after the first year, shall be elected by the shareholders are the shareholders and the company, and, after the first year, shall be elected by the shareholders and the company, and, after the first year, shall be elected by the shareholders and the company, and, after the first year, shall be elected by the shareholders and the company, and, after the first year, shall be directors of the Company and the first year, and the work, and to appropriate and use all kinds of wood, when the propose of the first year, and reads from the Bay of Samana, or from any other point or place, to any one of the properties of the Com-

be estimated for the purposes of which the issue may be how to do it, and, at their request, those who may not know how to do it.

THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

Mrs. Charles W. Darling, Mrs. Gen. Baxter, RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANTS.

The immigrants that may purchase lands from the Company, the officers of the latter, its agents and employes, and the traders between Samana and any point within the Dominican Republic, shall not be liable to have greater taxes imposed upon them than those which have greater taxes imposed upon them than those which all the citizens of the Dominican Republic are subject to, and such taxes shall be levied only as a general measure; and the Company shall not be burdened with taxes for any of its lands or capital, or dealines, or works of international progress, nor for the capital or the business of the bank; nor shall the same be compelled to pay contributions having reference thereto or derived therefrom; and always and at all times the Company shall be treated like the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

The Company may organize or authorize the organiza-

the most favored nation.

The Company may organize or authorize the organization of any other company, so that the latter may manage any one of the undertakings above alluded to, and can transfer and grant to any one of the companies named, any of its properties, rights or privileges, as it may seem proper, for the purpose of accomplishing the object for which such company may have been organized.

Any such company will assume the name that may be Any such company will assume the name that may be designated for it by the Samana Bay Company of Santo Domingo; being a corperation or community with such succession, rights and privileges of a corporation or community as may be prescribed in its favor; but ail these associations shall remain under the supervision, and will be subject to the general rules and by-laws of the said Samana Bay Company of Santo Domingo, which has the right of possessing shares in any other corporation.

tion. The privileges and concessions granted by this treaty shall not interfere with the privileges and grants that may previously have been given up to date to any person by the Dominican Government; but from now forward the Government of the Republic will make no grants similar to any one of those hitherto made to anybody without first offering the grant to the Samana Bay Company of Santo Domingo, giving the same at least a 20 days' respite prior to the acceptance or refusal regarding the subject be given.

TERMS OF THE LEASE.

ART. X. These grants, franchises, rights, privilege or immunities, are to have power of law dating from the -th of January, 1873, and are to remain in force for ninety-nine years, counting from the said date (with the exception of such grants as have a time limited, and which the Company has a right to acquire), upon the condition that the Company, its, successors, and substitutes, are to pay or shall cause to be paid to the Dominican Government the amount of \$150,000 American gold coin, yearly, in advance, which sum of money shall be due in every one of the years, and shall be paid in advance on the first day of January of each and every year in the capital, the City of Santo Domingo, or at such place as the Government may direct.

The first one of these advance payments shall be due and made on the first of January, 1873, unless it be anticipated. The Company and its properties remain under the joint protection of the Dominican Republic and the United States of America, and the Company, its officers and agents, may, whenever they deem such a matter necessary, call for and receive the protection and intervention of either of the two nations, whether it be the Dominican Republic or the United States of America, or both, as may be deemed imperative.

RATHICATION OF THE CONVENTION. exception of such grants as have a time limited, and

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION. ART. XI. In order to put this treaty into working con ition, it has to be ratified by the Consulting Senate and the people of the Dominican Republic, and may be de-clared void, and of no value and efficacy, by the Government of the said republic from the moment that the Samana Bay Company of Santo Domingo, its successors or substitutes, failed to comply with the conditions laid down in Article X. of this treaty as regards the annual payment, always excepting a case of war or other circumstance beyond human control, legitlantely proved; in which case 30 days respite will be granted to the same, counting the same from the 1st of January of the year in which the payment shall be due; but from no other motives can the treaty be declared void. ment of the said republic from the moment that the

DOMINICAN INTERVENTION. ART. XII. All and every subject of jurisdiction, calling for either administrative or judicial intervention in cases that may have arisen in the waters of the bay confronting the main land, or within the limits west o the great roadstead, as designated in the proposed treaty with the United States of America, already re-ferred to, shall be exclusively passed upon by the Do-minican Republic.

ART. XIII. The Dominican Republic, by the present

minean Republic.

ART. XIII. The Dominican Republic, by the present treaty, agrees with the Samana Bay Company of Santo Domingo, to have drawn up and handed over to the same, its successors or substitutes, from time to time, whenever the same may be called for or required, all the documents and securities which they may want for the best benefit of the grants made by this treaty, or such as may henceforward be made or conceded to the said Company, it successors or substitutes, for the best carrying out of the laws in force in the Republic, as well as for rendering effective and imparting greater force to that which has been statuted for the Company, its successors or substitutes, for the best usage and chipyment of the grants named, and that this shall be done in good faith and as soon as possible, at their pleasure, when and howsever such may be asked, as well as any other disposition which they may deem necessary for securing the carrying out of this treaty.

A COURT OF ARBITEATION.

and unite with him, for the contract, and additional emande with him, for the geological and mineralogical exploration, and examination and survey of the seventh policies of the Republic and the total blain having reference to the misunderstanding or dispute are to be referred to two arbitrators, overall provinces of the Republic, which treaty is dare and appoint, and the other the Company, it is successor and substitutes, regarding the real meaning and intention of any portion of this treaty, or the rights, powers, privileges or duties of the Republic and to the Company, already written freaty. The points and purposes of the Republic and the Company, it is successor and appoint, and the other the Company, the company, the company of the substitutions, one of whom the boundard and to the company of the substitutions of the proper with the land owners, become owner itself, assumes and be entitled to enjoy at and each of the privileges and appoint, and the other the Company, the company and and the company in their writion decision, the Government of the Dominican Republic is to submit thom to some bounted prepared to the substitutions, and in the event of the arbitrators named not agreeing in their writion decision, the Government of the Dominican Republic is to submit them to some bounted prepared to the substitution of the privileges and appoint, and the other the Company, and and the cestablishment of the contract of the privileges and appoint, and the other the Company, and and the cestablishment of the privileges and the company in the cestable of the substitution of the privileges and appoint, and the other the Company and and the cestable of th

Burron N. Harrison.

This is a precise copy of the original, which has been placed on file in the Secretary of State's office.

Santo Domingo, Dec. 31, 1872.

The Minister of the Interior, of Police and Agriculture, placed in charge of the Foreign Department.

[L. 8.]

M. M. GAUTIER.

-BAEZ'S PROCLAMATIONS.

God. Country, and Liberty, Dominican Republic, Ruena ventura Baez. Division General, Illustrious Citizen and President of the Dominican Republic.

HONORABLE LEGISLATORS: In times more thing for the Government, and of anguish for the whole Republic, you occupied yourselves with a measure which circumstances seemed to impose on us; a measure which all our towns unanimously adopted, giving thus an unequivocal proof of their wisdom, of their ardent love for their country, and of the horror which is inspired in them by the mere remembrance of the onerous yoke of the East which they so gloriously shook off. Fortunately for all our situation has favorably changed, but though it may seem that the necessity which would produce a supreme resolution has ceased, the Government, attentive to the march of times and to the true exigencies of each epoch, has thought more harmonious with the ideas of the Dominican people and the progress of civilization, to make a compact with a particular Company,

how to do it, and, at their request, those who may not know how to do it.

ART. 3. The formula so to be used before the signature as follows: I ratify if the vote be affirmative, and I disapprove if it were negative.

ART. 4. The original acts resulting from each registry, legally headed with the formulas generally used, will be sent with our difficient to the respective Civil Governors of the Previnces and Districts, who will send all the sheets containing the acts of all the peoples of their district to the Chief of the State by means of the citizen Minister of the Governor and Police.

ART. 5. The sheets alluded to in the above article will be sent scaled with the scale of the respective Governments and Corporations of each Province, so as to constitute their authority.

ART. 6. The present decree will be printed and published and circulated at the instance of the Citizen Minister of the Interior and Police.

Given in the City of Santo Domingo the fourth day of the month of January, 1873, year twenty-minth of the Independence, minth of the Regeneration.

Legalized—The Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Felix Ma del Monte. The Minister of the Interior, Police, and Agriculture, Charge of the Foreign Affairs, Manuel Ma Gautier. The Minister of Finance and Commerce, charge with the Portfolios of War and Navy, Richard Curiet.

DECREE OF THE SENATE.

After having heard the message of the Excutive Power under date of the 31st of December last, and the contract celebrated between the Dominicar Government, represented by the Citizen Minister of the Interior, its Plenipotentiary, and the Messrs. Samuel Samuels, F. Scott Stewart, and Burton N. Har rison, representing the Company denominated "Com pany of the Bay of Samana of Santo Domingo; after having heard the verbal acclamations made by said citizen of the interior; considering that the real ization of the said agreement will advance the progress of the Republic, founding upon solid bases the public peace; considering that by the article 11 of said agree ment it is stipulated that, in order that it may have be ment it is sinplaced that, in order that it may have oginning and validity, it must be ratified by the Senate and the Dominican people; that the sovereignty resides in the last, and that the matter on hand is by its importance out of the line of ordinary cases, and hence the country must be consulted, so that its will may be legally comprobated. In the name of the Republic be it Resolved, To adhere to the ideas of the Executive on said agreement, after having submitted it to the popular sanction.

sanction.

Resolved, In Santo Domingo, capital of the Republic, in the Hall of Sessions of the Consular Senate, on the 3d day of January of the year 1873, the 29th of our Independence, the 9th of the Restoration, and the 6th of the Regeneration. [L. S.]

The President, Pedro F. Ganodo; Vice President, Jacinto de la Conatra; Pedro Ma. Pincyro, Biasa Ballejo, Basileo Echavarria, Pelix Ma. Liuberes; Gerardo Boba-

TAE NILSSON HALL INVESTIGATION.

SPECULATION OF A CITY OFFICIAL AND A COLO-NEL IN ARMORY LEASES.

Supervisors Cooper, McCafferty, and Ottendorfer, composing the special Committee of the Supervisors appointed to inquire into the regularity of the Nilsson Hall lease, met yesterday, and considerable time was consumed in reading the testimony taken before the investigating Committee appointed by the old Board. It was agreed by counsel for Mr. Conover and Mr. Burke that such testimony should be accepted by the present Committee as evidence. Considerable discussion ensued after the reading of the testimony in regard to Mr. Conover's right to be represented by his counsel, the Hon. Thos. E. Stewart, Mr. Burke, Gen. Fink's counsel, contending that this was a Committee appointed to investigate the facts, and not against any individual. It was finally decided that counsel might appear.

Mr. Aufeigner testified in reference to a card handed to him : This is the handwriting of Mr. Young ; he gave me this eard for the purpose of showing me that he never let the hall |for \$10,000. Mr. Stauff testified that at the same time Mr. Young wrote his terms of lease on a sheet of paper Young handed him a card with his name on it; I met Mr. Young since this investigation began; he said that he hoped that the lease would be broken, that he only got \$9,500 and taxes for the hall, whereas I agreed to give him \$10,000. Daniel Fallon testified that he resides at No. 341 West

Forty-eighth-st.; has been building a little; has not done anything within a year in building; he had a small office in the Bureau of Permits; his position was Inspector of Permits; he knew members of the old Board of Supervisors, especially Mr. Joyce, who is a brother-in-law; first met Mr. Young, the owner of Nilsson Hall, about Your or five weeks ago; met him on Broadway; knew it was Mr. Young by imagination; saw him again a day or two after: did not lease Nilsson Hall from him but from his agents; knew that he had leased the ball some three days before the lease was drawn; had negotiated the lease with Mr. Postley; had spoken to him about the ease about three days previous to its existence; witness proposed to lease the place for personal benefit-for a nice speculation; did not know that he was going to lease it to the city; heard that he was going to lease it to the city two days after the lease was drawn; nobody told me that the city wanted the Hall; I was at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors when the city decided to lease it; paid a quarter's rent in advance, and got the lease without security; I never leased a place before; I thought that Mr. Postley could do better with Mr. Young than myself, and therefore let him conduct the negotiations; I happened to drop on Mr. Postley as my agent; he never my agent before : I wanted Mr. Postley to do this work; I went to Mr. Postley to see whether he could not influence Mr. Young to give me the lease; I offered Mr. Postley no commission; I decline to state from whom I got the money with which I paid the first quarter's rent; I did not get the money from any of the old Board of Supervisors, nor from any person to whom they referred e: my attention was drawnito Nilsson Hall by a sign

Examined by Mr. Smythe-I, have lived many years in the city; my father is well known in the vicinity of

Examined by Mr. Smythe—I, have lived many years in the city; my father is well known in the vicinity of where I live; I am employed in the City Hall, and know that the oid leases of armories are continually expiring, and saw a chance for investment; I thought there was money in it, and I went for it; I have recorded the lease for which I get the hall, for \$9,500, in the Register's office; Mr. Conover and Mr. Joyce have no interest in the lease present or prospective; I have had no control of the hall since January I.

Isaac Rosenbergh testified that he knew the value of the premises known as Nilsson Hall; he said that \$6,000 a year was a fair rate for such a hall; he had made application of Mr. Young on the same day that Mr. Audiciner applied for it; was told by Mr. Young that I could have it for \$8,000; I am proprietor of Masonie Hall; I let it for all purposes; the reason I feel disposed to pay \$2,000 more a year than I cateemed it to be worth was that Mr. Young said that Leon & Kelly would give that for it, and I thought if they could afford it, I could.

Col. Sterry testified in part that he is Colonel of the 6th Regiment of National Geards; the regiment now occupies Nilsson Hall; on the afternoon of the day the resolution passed I learned that the hall was to be leased for armory purposes; I applied on July 20 for the use of Nilsson Hall for our regiment; our regiment had used only Tammany Hall proviously as an armory; I received an order for the keys of Nilsson Hall on Dec. 21; this was in consequence of an order passed by the Supervisors assigning Nilsson Hall as our armory; Mr. Young referred me to the lessee; I could not find him, and finally found that the keys had been used for other purposes since I came into possession without my consent; the agent of the Academy of Music told me that he had arranged for more suppers than he could give in the Academy, and I agreed to let him use the armory of Nilsson Hall as a supper-room; I have received money for the premises for other than military purposes when

wis \$4,000.

Mr. Brooks—If this witness, as a colonel, rents a building with a view of renting it to the city at an exorbitant advance, for armorial purposes, it is the province of this Committee to know it.

The question of the irrelevancy of the leasing of any other than Nilsson Hall was discussed at some length, and it was finally decided that the Committee should confine itself for the present to the case of the Nilsson Hall leasing, and consider the leasing of other armories afterward. The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday at 2 p. m.

PERSONAL.

Father Jandel, General of the Dominicans, a dead. Mr. A. J. Bleakley has been chosen President of the Boulevard Club.

It is affirmed that the Prussian Emperor

will visit St. Petersburg next May. Janauschek, it is stated, owns \$100,000 worth of jewels, presented to her by European monarchs. It is stated that the Rev. W. R. Alger of

Boaton will write a Life of the late Edwin Forrest. Gen. W. S. Harney, who was so prominent in the early part of the war, resides now at St. Louis. Sir Sidney Waterlow, the present Lord Mayor of London, learned the trade of a printer when he was a

A Mr. Donaldson, it is stated, intends to make a trip over the Atlantic, next Summer, in a bai-An original portrait of Davy Crockett has

passed into possession of the New-York Historical Society. passed into possession of the New-York Historical Mrs. Josiah M. Fisk, Society.

A Western paper says: "There is nothing Mrs. Henry Hilton, Mrs. Richard Schell, the matter with Brot Harte, save that he was not born Mrs. Wm. Budd, in Boston.

THE GUESTS AND THE DRESSES.

The gratifying success of the Infant Asylum
ball on Thursday night was a subject of very general
comment in social circles, yesterday. Much of Tus
TRIBUNE's report of the entertainment was received at
TRIBUNE's report of the entertainment was received at
TRIBUNE's report of the distinguished persons

the distinguished persons

the distinguished persons

the distinguished persons

TRIBUNE'S REPORT OF THE MERCHANT O toilets worn, appeared only in the latest edition of yesterday's TRIBUNB:

SOME OF THE TOILETTES.

"I said to the rose, the brief night goes," mething might have been said to the brief night about the rose, which was a favored color in dresses last night-dresses which were not brief. It would be too much to say that all was rose color at the ball, but all the family of its shades were there-blonde-rose and pearl-rose, Bengal rose and rose de chêne, and the oldfashioned love and the new-fashioned fancy; the living rose-pink was not absent. The finest dresses were those half-efficed shades that Parisian good taste taught us to love, and though Parisian caprice insists that novel and provoking contrasts of color are the style, it is fortunate there is no law against women wearing exquisite pale tints with bright flowers and filmy laces and diamonds. Truth compels the avowal that white tulle, with carnation shoulder and corsage knots, were most effective in the masculine eye, as the wearers of this combination were surrounded by most attentive cava-

A rose-colored crepe lisse had a deep side plaiting round the entire skirt, headed by broad satin bands with ruche of crape between, and white Spanish blonds heading the upper bands and falling on the flounce. The apron was blonde and crepe ruchings. Open sacques of China crepe crushed with white and gold embroidery; ornaments, cameos and diamonds.

A pale flesh-colored glacé silk, with very short apron, had their graduated flounces with the narrowest possible binding of black velvet, which described a square on the front of the dress, while the back was covered half way with fine ruffles caught down here and there with upright bows of black velvet, and artful straps and loopings of velvet confined the apron sides. At the back fell a broad end of flesh-colored silk, and a heavy strap of black velvet over the top of the flounces. Fourrajere, or shoulder rest, of velvet. Of course the black and white dresses were very effec-

with crescent flounces, headed and edged with the most beautiful point duchesse, which surrounded the pouf and finished the wide flounce at the back. An ash-gray satin was almost covered with lapis blue velvet flormores, the upper and lower ones narrow, the center wide, cut in dentelles and edged with black lace. With this were worn very fine solitaire diamonds set in pearls.

A Lonis XV. costume of pearl gray and cine sitk, had a front of gray with one round deep flounce in dontelles, headed by three ruchings of bine. Train of deep agure trimmed by overlapping ports of pearl-gray and ruches. A lovely rose pink dress with flounces in buttonhole scollops headed and followed by rows of small puffs, was nearly covered by an overdress of rich Valencienues.

Rose pink satin with tunic, open in front, falling in deep square ends, bordered with black lace insertions, and deep flounces of Chantilly looped by tea and blush roses, mingled with long ends of black velvet ribbon; bertha of tulle, with pink riphings, and fall of black lace; shoulder-knot pink and black.

Medici dress of shell-gray poult de seie, and train of apple-green, satin brocade bordered with double pleatings of lighter shade, faced with gray. Low bedice heart-shaped, filled with tuile. Solitaires and antique cameos.

White poult de seie, the front covered by quilted was almost covered with lapis blue velvet flounces, the

tive. A heavy black gros grain was covered in front

White poult de soie, the front covered by qui'ted pleatings of toile, the two deepest bordering the trains; low, heart-shaped bodies, the neck valled with surplice folds of tulle, trail of wild roses crossing left shoulder, and sweeping round to the right side, looping the court

and sweeping round to the right side, looping the court train.

Black tuile petticoat, covered with quiltings and puffings, valled by train of silver spangled black gauze, looped by silver marguerites with black centers.

Immensely long train of dead white silk, the flounce laid in shallow plaits, deep apron of pale pink China crepe, edieed with applique lace, headed by myrtte wreath; the train covered to the flounce with ruffles of white tuile; magnificent solitaires looped by bunches of white, half-opened camelias, with foliage; sash of broad white ribbon at the left.

Liac-gray silk, covered with double ruches of tuile the same shade, with velvet ribbon in the center; short round tunic of magnificent old point edge floss tassels, drooping postition of puffed tuile in the back, ending in bonquet of deep bright roses; hair half-powdered, with knots of roses, and bouquet at the breast.

Paint-white silk, the train scalloped over tuile pleating, and overdress of plain tuile, looped in round apron front and falling en train wealnd.

White tuile petticost in horizontal puffings, the overdress composed entirely of fine lengthwise puffs; the apron bordered and train-looped by wreaths of myosotes.

Pale violet glace, the front covered to the waist with

apron bordered and train-noped by wreaths of myosoles.
Pale violet glace, the front covered to the waist with
minute ruffles; train of point applique.
Dress for eider lady of white gros d'Imperatrice laid
alternately in deep folds headed by narrow ones, this
trimming continued to the waist. Basque opening
diagonally with white straps in military trimming.
Blace velvet sash knoted low on the skirt.

A Paris costume of absinthe and pale-brown poult de
soie; skirt of the lighter color, trimmed with reversed
folds lined with brown and pleated straps crossing at
the ends, with bow lined in brown. The tunic of brown,
embroidered with garlands of roses and Autumn's
folliage.

Water-green poult de sole, with revers flounces and straps incomerable, edged with valenciences of charming quality. Court train of black velvet.

SOME OF THE COMPANY. The following were among the many who were present on the floor :

George Law, jr.,
Frank Lesile,
William Miller,
Miss Ella Smith,
M. C. Vanderoitt De Forest,
At of Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave,
Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilson G. Hunt,
Mrs. Dr. C. E. Hackley,
Fernando Wood, jr., and Mrs. James Earrow,
Fernando Wood, jr., and Mrs. James Earrow,
Pernando Wood, jr., and Mrs. James Earrow,
Mr. and Mrs. Shirley,
Mrs. Win. M. Halstead,
Mrs. E. E. Kernochau,
John Priestly,
Henry T. J. Sloane,
Cass. H. Hatch,
Wm. K. Thorne, jr.,
John S. Stokes,
John S. Stokes,
Henry Clews,
Garrison and V

Mr. and Mrs. David Watts,
son,
Mr. and Mrs. David Watts,
Mrs. S. S. Cox,
Wm. Havemeyer,
Frederick P. Earle,
Mr. and Mrs. Davis,
Miss Comiss,
O. W. Josiya,
Miss Minne Miller,
Mr. Collier,
Mr. Collier,
Mr. and Mrs. Fitzzippio,
Miss Lee,
Mr. and Mrs. George,
Gen. and Mrs. George,
Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Hanoock,
William G. Choatte,
William G. Choatte,

Storalier Livingston, William G. Choate, Hon. J. Cisco, Charles B. Anthony, Loring Andrews, Jesse Seligman, Col. Frank Howe and lady, Sam. G. Wheeler, jr., and oock, Count Kreutz, Miss Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mortimer,

Henry Elsworth and Miss Sam. G. Wheeler, jr., an Elsworth,

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lansing C. Moore,
Spaulding,
Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Smith, J. E. Fisher,
Mr. Fitch Gilbert,

Joel Foster,
Joel Foster, Miss Carrie Beane, Miss Fannie Beane, Augustus Brown, Charles S. Gilbert, Mrs. F. P. James, Jehinl Post and lady, Miss Mahoney, Mrs. Henri Brene, Mrs. B. F. Carver, Cyrus Ciark and lady,
B. F. Carver and lady,
W. B. Shattuck and lady,
Mr. and Mrs. Richardson,
T. G. Brown,
Mas Allen

Mrs. Wn. Post, jr.,
Mrs. Wn. C. Whitney,
Mrs. Geo. A. Fellows,
Mrs. C. G. Pride,
Mrs. E. M. Brooks,
Mrs. E. C. Johnson,
Mrs. N. L. McCready,
Mrs. John Snerwood. Miss Allen,
Miss Herrick,
Mr. Wm. Molier,
Lester Wallack and lady,
J. Leland and daughter,
Mr. and Mrs. Warren,
Mrs. Drake,
Mrs. Virginia Drake,
Mr. John Hoey,
Mrs. John Hoey,
Miss Emily Barton,
Miss Emily Barton,
Miss Emily Barton,
Miss Jonnie Warner, Mrs. Gen. A. S. Webb, Mrs. Richard Mortimer Frank Lazarus, William Bayles, Edward S. Hunt, Edward S, Hunt,
Mrs. C. B. Hackley,
Mrs. A. B. Darling,
Mrs. David Watts,
Mrs. Jacob Hays,
Mrs. Charles W. Durant,
Mrs. Charles W. Durant, Miss Emily Barton,
Miss Jennie Warner,
John H. Watson and lady,
L. M. Bates and lady,
Rich'd Aspinwall and lady,
Chas. Bernard and lady,
Mrs. Hizabeth Dudley,
Mr. and Mrs. Oakley,
Peter B. Taylor and lady,
John T. Daly,
Mrs. J. B. Wheelock,
Mr. Arbites, Francis M. Bixby,

G. W. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Plum, C. M. Depew and lady, H. K. Leonard. If. K. Leonard, James M. Motley, Harry Jones, Dr. Allen McL. Hamilton, Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Townsend, Misses Carrie and Lizzie Dr. Auen stel. Hau J. S. Case, B. F. Beckman, Wm. A. Guest, Joseph Gillette, F. C. Richardson, Dudley C. Gautier, A. B. Stockwell, George B., Grinnell, H. C. Falmestock, A. Wright Sanford, David Jones, Gen. McDowell,
Mrs. Wm. Wetmore,
Mrs. Lydia M. McMullen,
James T. Hayden and Miss
Sevilla Hayden,
John H. Bird,
Ex-Judge Samuel Jones, David Jones, Dr. Fordyce Barker, William Post, jr., Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. Willard Parker, Amos F. Eue. Dorman B. Eaton, Jackson S. Schultz, Charles Ely, Hon. Fernando Wood, Dr. Charles Bernacki, Charles Watrous, Prederic Jones, Dr. Asch, Dr. Asch. Dr. S. T. Hubbard.

Dr. S. T. Hubbard, Dr. Charles M. All Dr. F. A. Burrall,

Thos. Foote, Mrs. Loring Andrews.

Mrs. Yznaga del Valle, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. Russell Sage,

Mrs. Geo. B. Grinnell,
Wm. H. Appleton and lady,
Mrs. Chas. B. Anthony,
Mrs. Chas. B. Anthony,
Mrs. Charles A. Morford,
Mrs. Laura Curtis Buliar
Mrs. J. N. Hegeman,
Mrs. J. N. Hegeman,
Mrs. J. N. Hegeman,
Mrs. J. N. H. Decker,
Clarence L. Collins and lady,
Mrs. Fred. Pierson,
Mrs. Fred. Pierson,
Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant,
William R. Garrison and Gen. Llovd Aspinwall,
lady,
Mrs. Edward Schell.

Gen. Cullum,
Miss Alice Sandford,
Mrs. J. B. Cornell,
Gen. Gilmore and lady,
Mrs. Adolph Busch,
Mrs. Dr. Marion Sins,
Mrs. Dr. Joseph Worster,
Mrs. Watson J. Hildreth,
Mrs. Anos Tenney,
Mrs. Gabriel Kent,
Mrs. John Oakley,
Mrs. Charles A. Morford,
Mrs. Charles A. Morford,
Mrs. Charles A. Morford,
Mrs. Charles A. Morford,
Mrs. Laure Cartiel Business

THE TWEED TRIAL.

GARVEY REPEATS HIS STORY OF THE SECRETS OF THE RING

The interest in the Tweed trial yesterday was confined to the examination of Andrew J. Garvey. John McB. Davidson also told how he got the money for his bills. Garvey will probably be cross-examined on Monday. During the recess, Garvey retired to an adjoining room. The defendant was passing through but turned suddenly around and looked at him. Garvey seemed to shrink from him and went back into the

Upon the opening of the Court, Stephen C. Lynes, jr., was placed again in the witness stand, and while Mr Peckham called out the numbers of the different war rants, the witness read the corresponding entries in the Record of Vouchers. He testified that the practice of requiring affidavits for every bill had been practically abandoned in the Controller's office some years before

DAVIDSON'S STORY.

John McBride Davidson was next called, whereupon Mr. Graham objected, stating that the first count of the indictment alleges that there was a genuine liability presented to the Board of Audit by Keyser & Co., and that the Board did not audit it. In the second and fourth counts they set forth that the claim was wholly fictitious. In the Hall trial this witness was brought up to prove that the claim was wholly false, and counse now demanded that counts inconsistent with the evidence be obliterated. The objection was overruled. Mr.

Davidson testified in the main as follows: Davidson testified in the main as follows:

In 1870 I had claims against the city. I first presented
my bills to Mr. Woodward. This is my indorsement on
the back of this warrant, with the exception of "& Co."
The amount of this bill was \$15,940. After presenting
the account I was sent for by Mr. Woodward, who told
me to go to Mr. Watson and I would get my pay. I indorsed the warrant on the back without seeing the face,
and then received a check from Mr. Watson for \$16,940.
The amount of the warrant was \$40,170. I made no affidayit upon the bill, and never appeared before the Board
of Audit.

To Mr. Field-I had no connection with Mr. Tweed in To Mr. Field—I had no connection with Mr. Tweed in any form or shape with reference to this bill. I had nothing to do with him in regard to any safes. When I indorsed the warrant Watson and myself were alone. Ho had his hand upon the warrant, and when I went to turn it over he said, "You indorse that, and I will give you a cheek." I did not think of anything wrong; it did not excite my suspletons at all. In other cases the transaction was done in the same way, though in a few cases I took the warrant.

Mr. Peckham asked the witness, in the case of the warrants he received himself, what was the difference between the amount of the warrant and that of the bill. This was objected to by the defense and the objection sustained.

GARYET ON THE STAND.

GARVET ON THE STAND.

Andrew J. Garvey, with something of assumed bravade in his manner, then took the stand. He testified as follows:

as follows:

My business is plastering and decorating, and have been employed by the city, prior to April, 26, 1876; I remember something of the Board of Audit, and have heard of the passage of the act; after that time I made out bills against the city; the bills were subsequently raid.

The witness was then handed the 34 warrants for his bills, and identified the indorsements as his own signatures, except one which was indorsed by his brothes

with his authority.

Mr. Peckham—Q. Did you render any bills against the county for corresponding amount! A. The bills rendered were the same, less the amount of the interest.

Mr. Peckham—Will you state how you made out these bills, at whose request, and all the circumstances!

The objection was made that the evidence sought was incongruous with the first count of the indictment.

Overruled.

The objection was much the first count of the indictment. Overruled.

The Witness—From the middle to the latter part of April I had some claims against the county for work which I was then doing, and was past due; E. A. Woodward and myself had some conversation on two or three occasions, in relation to the amount coming to me for work past due, work in progress and to be done; Watson and Woodward came to me from time to time to find out, the items for which I claimed pay; I contemplated finishing all the plastering in the building; the amount was about \$10,000; a large part of it was done, and part of it was intended to be done; there was about \$73,000 of work upon some of the armories; there was some work I did for Mr. Tweed; (objected to and excluded.) There was \$60,000 due me for work, and \$50,000 for cash that I had advanced for some purpose or other. That was advanced in April. There was \$3,000 which I put in on my own responsibility. The whole amount was about \$95,000. They told me it would be necessary in making out my bills, from time to time, in absorbed. I made out my bills, from time to time, in accordance with directions I received from Woodward. On them I received 35 per cent without interest. Part of the arrangement was that I was to receive that percentage. I furnished them with bills, I think eight or ten, in April; after that, from time to time, as I was accustomed to do, with the exception of one lot of bills, about steacoe, which I furnished to lagersoil. These bills were April: after that, from time to time, as I was accustomed to do, with the exception of one lot of bills, about \$168,000, which I furnished to Ingersoll. These bills were made out early in May. I came up to see Warson and he said: "do precisely as Woodward tells you, and you will get your money;" so I made the bills out as I was desired to. Woodward gave me a memoranda of the amount of the bills, the dates, and the appropriation under which they came, and I made them out accordingly. I wanted the money.

The witness selected from the warrants those for the bills which were made out under the arrangement with Woodward. There were 27 of them. The aggregate amount of these was \$1,177,413 72, out of which Garvey got about \$395,000. Seven other warrants were then shown to him about which he made the following state ment:

These seven warrants were made out under the arrangement with Ingersoil for a particular purpose. There was a house about being built for Mr. Connoily—a house and coach-house. Watson asked me how much it would cost to build them. I said about \$12,000, or perhaps \$125,000. In accordance with that, I commenced to dig out the house, and made out the bills, of which these are the proceeds. Ingersoil paid me with his personal checks. The indorsement on the warrants is in Ingersoil's handwriting. He drew the warrants. They amount to \$368,378 24. The only basis of these seven warrants was the work to be done on Connolly's house. I saw Watson and he told me to go on, and it would be all right. I was in their vice then, and had to do it.

How The Bills were PAID.

When a bill was ready for payment Woodward would

When a bill was ready for payment Woodward would go to Watson's office, get the warrant, and take me inte the Supervisors' chamber. He would say to me, give me a check for so much money. If the amount seemed ex-cessive to me, he would say "It is all right." I would take a blank check on the Broadway Bank and write him a check for the amount he desired. These payments were generally made in the mridle of the day. Woodward and myself had accounts in the Broadway Bank, and my check was depaited there by Woodward. Nearly every time this deposit was made I was with him. The witness was then handed the warrants, one by

one, and required to tell, from memory, the contents of the bills which were represented by them. This he did. mentioning chiefly items of labor, material, &c. A bun-dle of fourteen checks were handed to Garvey, which he identified as paid checks, returned to him by the Bank. Witness also identified the initials " E. A. W." on the six Keyser warrants, as the writing of the teller of the Broadway Bank. He was then asked what the fourteen checks represented.

These checks represent 65 per cent of the entire

They were given to Woodward in accordance with the figures of Watson, as required from me, before I received my warrant; I was requested to give these checks in-dividually to Woodward, and then he would shove me over my receipt and voucher to sign; I would get 35 per cent; the check I gave him he deposited himself.

The aftention of witness was next called to a transact tion in reference to the signing of papers by the de fendant, and be testified:

I remember the time I met Woodward in this building; he had in his hand a roll of blank certificates; I saw the blanks; he said, "You boys will get some money, or some payment, to-day; then he crossed over to the Board of Works, and when he came back I presume he had them signed by Mr. Tweed; my impression firmly is that he signed them, for we got paid that day.

Mention was lately made of a person named Abraham Nelson, charged with burglary. He was said to be the son of Admiral Nelson-killed at Trafalgar, August 21, 1805. In that case he would be nearly 70 years old, at the least. The fact is that Lord Nelson died with-

The subjoined extract from a foreign letter affords a sad glimpse of the bereaved statesman at the funeral of his wife: "Mr. Disraeli, who walked alone behind the coffin, appeared terribly shaken with the or-deal through which he was passing. His head, in spite of the falling rain, he kept uncovered, the whole of the time he remained in the churchyard. With downcast, tear-blinded eyes and compressed lips, the aged states-man, tottering more than walking at times, followed all that was mortal of his wife. His hair has become much grayer, and his figure, wrapped in a long black coat, ap-pears more stooped than when he was last in London. He seemed most impressed when the wreaths were placed upon the bler inside the church. At this stage placed upon the bler inside the church is per rail, and it Mr. Disraeli lent over, aldeways, on his pew rail, and it was perceptible by his attempts, as it were, to choke his greef in repressed sobs, that he was suffering intense anguish." behind the coffin, appeared terribly shaken with the or